

three days after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. Shortly thereafter, Japan capitulated and on Aug. 14, 1945, the war ended.

In 1946, Dr. Seaborg returned to Berkeley as a full professor, where he continued his prewar research on the discovery of new elements. He was associate director of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and chief of its nuclear chemistry research section from 1954 to 1958. He became chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley in 1958 and served in that capacity until his 1961 appointment as chairman of the AEC.

Glenn Theodore Seaborg was born in the small mining town of Ishpeming, on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. At the age of 10, he moved to a suburb of Los Angeles with his family. He was first in his class and valedictorian in high school, and in September 1929, he entered the University of California at Los Angeles. To raise money for his college expenses he was a stevedore, an apricot picker, a laboratory assistant at a rubber company and an apprentice Linotype operator for the Los Angeles Herald. He was an assistant in the UCLA chemistry laboratory and a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

On graduating from UCLA, he transferred to the University of California's Berkeley campus where he had a teaching assistantship and a fellowship to study nuclear chemistry under the noted chemist, Gilbert N. Lewis. He received a doctorate in chemistry at Berkeley in 1937, then became a research associate under Lewis and later an instructor in chemistry.

He was a popular classroom teacher, but it was in the laboratory that Dr. Seaborg made his mark in the scientific community. There his co-worker, McMillan, he demonstrated that by bombarding uranium with neutrons, a new element—heavier than uranium—could be identified and produced. He called it neptunium after Neptune, the planet beyond Uranus in the solar system.

Building on this demonstration, Dr. Seaborg directed a team that employed a similar process to isolate the next of what came to be known as the transuranium elements—those with nuclei heavier than uranium, which had been the heaviest of the known elements. This next new element was named plutonium, after Pluto, the planet beyond Neptune in the solar system.

This would become the critical element in the development of atomic war weapons. After World War II, Dr. Seaborg continued his work on transuranium elements in the Berkeley laboratories, discovering substances later called berkelium, californium, einsteinium, fermium, mendelevium, nobelium and "seaborgium," which was officially accepted as the name for element 106 in August 1997.

In his presentation speech on the awarding of the 1951 Nobel Prize, A.F. Westgren of the Royal Swedish Academy said Dr. Seaborg had "written one of the most brilliant pages in the history of discovery of chemical elements."

As a member of the General Advisory Committee of the AEC, Dr. Seaborg endorsed—reluctantly—the postwar crash program that developed the hydrogen bomb.

"Although I deplore the prospect of our country's putting a tremendous effort into the H-bomb, I must confess that I have been unable to come to the conclusion that we should not," he said.

On his appointment as chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley in 1958, Dr. Seaborg gave up his research work. For the next three years, he supervised what Newsweek magazine called "possibly the best faculty in the United States."

His 1961 appointment as AEC chairman made him the first scientist to direct the commission, and he was an insider and ad-

viser to President Kennedy and U.S. negotiator Averell Harriman in the talks with the Soviet Union that led to the Limited Test Ban Treaty. Ratified by the Senate in September 1963, the treaty banned above-ground nuclear tests and committed the United States and the Soviet Union to seeking "discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time." For Dr. Seaborg, who had hoped for comprehensive prohibition of nuclear tests, the treaty was only a partial victory.

On leaving the AEC in summer 1971, Dr. Seaborg told NBC's "Meet the Press" that the commission's major achievement under his leadership was "the development of economic nuclear power and the placement of that in the domain of private enterprise." In addition to the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, he also mentioned the start-up of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the signing of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

He observed, somewhat ruefully, that it was the Department of the Defense, not the AEC, that had full control of the U.S. nuclear weapons program.

On rejoining the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley, following his departure from the AEC, Dr. Seaborg held the rank of university professor—the highest academic distinction. In 1983, concerned with the quality of science education, he became a professor in the university's graduate school of education.

He was a former president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a recipient of the Enrico Fermi Award of the AEC and the Priestly Medal of the American Chemical Society. In 1991, he received the National Medal of Science, the nation's highest award for scientific achievement.

In 1942, Dr. Seaborg married Helen L. Griggs, with whom he had four sons and two daughters. When his children were young, the Nobel Prize-winning scientist was an enthusiastic participant in family baseball, volleyball and basketball games and in swimming contests.

One of his sons, Peter Glenn Seaborg, died in May of 1997. •

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

• Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, in accordance with rule XXVI, section 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the Rules of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Rules follow:

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

I. MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. Meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary on three days notice or in the alternative with the consent of the Ranking Minority Member or pursuant to the provision of the Standing Rules of the Senate, as amended.

2. Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any Subcommittee shall file with the Committee, at least 48 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of his testimony in as many copies as the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee prescribes.

3. On the request of any Member, a nomination or bill on the agenda of the Committee will be held over until the next meeting of the Committee or for one week, whichever occurs later.

II. QUORUMS

1. Ten Members shall constitute a quorum of the Committee when reporting a bill or

nomination; provided that proxies shall not be counted in making a quorum.

2. For the purpose of taking sworn testimony, a quorum of the Committee and each Subcommittee thereof, now or hereafter appointed, shall consist of one Senator.

III. PROXIES

When a record vote is taken in the Committee on any bill, resolution, amendment, or any other question, a quorum being present, a Member who is unable to attend the meeting may submit his vote by proxy, in writing or by telephone, or through personal instructions. A proxy must be specific with respect to the matters it addresses.

IV. BRINGING A MATTER TO A VOTE

The Chairman shall entertain a non-debatable motion to bring a matter before the Committee to a vote. If there is objection to bring the matter to a vote without further debate, a rollcall vote of the Committee shall be taken, and debate shall be terminated if the motion to bring the matter to a vote without further debate passes with ten votes in the affirmative, one of which must be cast by the minority.

V. SUBCOMMITTEES

1. Any Member of the Committee may sit with any Subcommittee during its hearings or any other meeting, but shall not have the authority to vote on any matter before the Subcommittee unless he is a Member of such Subcommittee.

2. Subcommittees shall be considered de novo whenever there is a change in the Subcommittee chairmanship and seniority on the particular Subcommittee shall not necessarily apply.

3. Except for matters retained at the full Committee, matters shall be referred to the appropriate Subcommittee or Subcommittees by the chairman, except as agreed by a majority vote of the Committee or by the agreement of the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member.

VI. ATTENDANCE RULES

1. Official attendance at all Committee markups and executive sessions of the Committee shall be kept by the Committee Clerk. Official attendance at all Subcommittee markups and executive sessions shall be kept by the Subcommittee Clerk.

2. Official attendance at all hearings shall be kept, provided that Senators are notified by the Committee Chairman and ranking Member, in the case of Committee hearings, and by the Subcommittee Chairman and ranking Member, in the case of Subcommittee hearings, 48 hours in advance of the hearing that attendance will be taken; otherwise, no attendance will be taken. Attendance at all hearings is encouraged. •

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

• Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, Senate Standing Rule XXVI requires each committee to adopt rules to govern the procedures of the Committee and to publish those rules in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the first year of each Congress. On January 20, 1999, the committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions held a business meeting during which the members of the Committee unanimously adopted rules to govern the procedures of the Committee. Consistent with Standing Rule XXVI, today I am submitting for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a